



About 700 women of all ages gathered Friday night to 'Take Back the Night', protesting violence against women. They marched from Carré St. Louis to the downtown YWCA, chanting in english and french.

the mcgill daily

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PGSS shuns SSMU brief

by Chris Lawson

The Post-Graduate Students' Society of McGill (PGSS) has disassociated itself from the joint Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) / McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) brief to the parliamentary commission on education in a letter it sent to McGill media and student associations.

The letter contains the text of three motions passed at a PGSS meeting on September 10th. It says that the SSMU/MAUT brief "was not submitted to the PGSS, was not endorsed by the PGSS and does not constitute the position of the PGSS."

According to the letter "as graduate students are usually below the poverty line... graduate students should not pay one quarter to one third of their income towards tuition fees."

The SSMU/MAUT brief calls for tuition fees to increase by \$500 per year to \$2500 in 1990.

"The SSMU does not speak for McGill on this issue," the letter reads.

Instead the PGSS states that its position is "found in the joint brief submitted to the parliamentary commission by the coalition of graduate student associations of McGill, Laval, Sherbrooke and Ecole Polytechnique."

Students' Society Vice-President External Ian Brodie, chair of the committee that co-wrote the brief with MAUT (McGill Association of University Teachers), said, "There was ample opportunity for the PGSS to have input into our brief. I had no opportunity to have input into their meeting."

Said Brodie, "We have (in the SSMU/MAUT brief) dealt with most of their concerns."

Women's hockey cut

by Jenny Beeman

McGill, in 1894, was the first university to create a women's ice hockey team. Two years ago the women's team won the league championship. But last May, to the shock of the team, their coach, and to the dismay of many women concerned with improving women's sports, the team's funding was cut completely.

Harry Zarins, Intercollegiate sports coordinator, made the proposal to cut the team, to the Finance Committee of the Athletics Council, which then proposed it to the Athletics Council as a whole.

He explained his primary reasons for this proposal. First, the women's team would have required a substantially increased budget to purchase new equipment because the present equipment is unsafe. Second, the participation in past years had been too low to justify the amount of money they received. And third, the high schools and CEGEPs are cutting back on their women's teams so the number of

women playing hockey who reach the intercollegiate level is dropping.

However, the team's coach, Dominique Boivin, was never told the Athletics Council was considering cutting the team altogether. She was asked to make a final report in which she said more money was needed for new equipment.

But, she added, "we always live on nothing and we could have lived another year with that equipment. Many of the women have their own gear anyway."

(Last year the women's ice hockey team received \$5,530, while the men's team received \$40,686. These figures exclude the money each team makes from, for example, entry fees or advertising.)

Furthermore, the problem of participation is cyclical, says Boivin. The number of interested people on any team will vary from year to year.

"They mentioned there were problems with participation, but I was never, never told it was a question of cutting the team altogether. They

didn't ask me about the problems of recruiting or publicizing the team. We needed help with these problems. But now there is no way to build the team back up," she said.

As for whether the number of female high school and CEGEP players is declining, the team's Assistant Captain, Johanne Robichaud, says it is a false argument.

"High schools never have women's teams and CEGEP teams are rare. But women's ice hockey is growing rapidly," she said.

She cited figures from the Québec Federation of Hockey that the number of registered women's teams jumped last year from 9 to 29.

"Trois Rivières and Laval are starting women's teams in the league. They (the Finance Committee) say that women who want to play hockey go to Concordia or John Abbott which have strong teams. But there are women who would like a degree from McGill and play hockey," she said.

The cutting of the women's team fits into a larger cycle of undervaluing women's sports. A woman active in advancing women's athletics, who asked not to be named, says that a cutback of this sort considers neither women's needs nor the fact that women don't see organized sports as providing them with the same opportunities that they do for men.

The director of Athletics, Robert Dubeau acknowledged this, saying it was "a dollar and cents decision. The men's volleyball team (which had approximately the same budget) was also cut."

However, this does not explain the discrepancy between funding of men's and women's sports. This year men's sports at McGill will receive \$116,685 of the money provided by student service fees, while women's teams will receive \$51,210. Robichaud said that if the funding were more equitable there would be more than enough to fund her team and get some new equipment.

The women's ice hockey team, as it exists now, is determined not to let the issue go without a fight. They will be holding a meeting for all women interested in playing ice hockey on Thursday, Sept. 24 in Union 423 at 16h30. Anyone interested in learning more about the situation is also welcome.

Shadow painters acquitted

by Kristina Stockwood

Montréalers arrested last year for painting 'shadows' of human forms on the sidewalks of Montréal to commemorate the bombing of Hiroshima, were acquitted last Monday, after waiting more than a year for the case to come to trial.

Said ex-McGill Daily editor-in-chief Melinda Wittstock, a zone leader who was acquitted at Monday's trial, "The city and the police are very embarrassed about what they did. They are dropping the charges to save face before they embarrass themselves anymore."

Wittstock believes that no further trials will take place "so that they can save money," because they have already wasted a ridiculous amount of taxpayers' money.

It does not make sense to continue the prosecution, she said, "especially for something that they had no support for. Even the commercial press, including the *Montréal Gazette*, supported us. Now, with this year's painting being sanctioned by the city, it doesn't make sense to prosecute last year's painters."

Josée Hershman, a coordinator who was arrested last August, said, "It seems to be an attempt to waste our time. Sometimes the cops don't even show up."

So far, everyone who has gone to trial has been acquitted. There are still more trials to come but considering the results of the previous trials, they are not likely to lead to any convictions.

When asked last spring why he thought the Project members were arrested, coordinator Jeff Sniderman said, "Given the extent of arms manufacturing in Montréal, I can see why it's in the city's interest not to have these issues in the arena of public debate." Montréal houses 60 per cent of Canada's arms industry.

However, considering that the arrests have caused more publicity than the project itself, the city's plan seems to have backfired. They seem more eager to end the affair now in order to avoid more publicity.

"This year's project went really well," said Hershman. "There was a fair amount of publicity, but not as much as last year, of course, when we were arrested."

The Shadow Project received permission from the city of Montréal this year, she said, "but two guys were picked up in Pointe Claire. We assumed the permit covered the surrounding areas as well, but it didn't."

The two men were later released because, "the police didn't want to make fools of themselves," she said.

Despite the arrests last year, more people participated in this year's project. There were about 250 people this year, a hundred more than in 1986. Fifty cities took part in the Shadow Project all over the world.

There are no concrete plans to repeat the project next year. "Perhaps we'll do something else next year," said Hershman. "It's up in the air."



Séminaire pour Le McGill Daily Français Le Lundi 22 Septembre. Sujets Traités: L'atelier de photocomposition, la mise en page, l'écriture et l'édition d'articles.

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Israeli PM visits Montréal

by Mike Gordon

Shimon Peres travels well protected. There were over 25 plain-clothes security officers there to protect the Israeli Prime Minister last Wednesday night, as he spoke to more than 2000 members of Montréal's Jewish community at the Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue.

Every journalist was thoroughly searched, and a pocket-knife was of enough concern to detain one reporter for 30 minutes.

After a 45-minute delay, and opening remarks from several of the event's sponsors, Peres began his address. Present in the audience were Québec Justice Minister Herbert Marx and Bernard Lang, the Mayor of Côte-St. Luc.

Peres began by outlining Israel's "agenda" as three-fold: "The fate of Jewish life and the need to bring Jewish people into Israel, the economic problems Israel is facing, and the peace process in the Middle East."

On emigration of Jews to Israel, Peres said the National Unity government was "recently enriched by a very moving experience: the coming in of the Jewish people of Ethiopia."

Though Ethiopian Jews (Falashas) have been isolated from the rest of the Jewish community for thousands of years, Peres said, "no pressure, no threat could cut them off from their faith, from their honour, from their belonging to the Jewish heritage."

Peres said the effects of this isolation can be seen in the ways in which the Falasha differ from traditional Jewish religious practices.

"Some of the holidays, all of the holidays introduced to Jewish life after Moses, are unknown to them, which shows that, really, they were cut off since then."



Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres

The emigration of Ethiopian Jews is part of "Operation Moses," a global project working to bring Jews living in repressive conditions back to Israel, Peres said. The project was largely spawned by the campaign to free Jews living under Soviet repression.

Peres is confident that Operation Moses will eventually result in the total emigration of Soviet Jewry to Israel.

"The day will come when all of them (Soviet Jews) will come to the state of Israel."

"They belong to us, and we belong to them," he said.

Though the cases of human rights

violations against Ethiopian and Soviet Jewry are severe, Peres said the integrity of the Jewish community is threatened by other, less obvious dangers.

"Jewish people are in danger, we are losing many Jewish people not only because of pressure or execution, we are losing many Jewish people because of affluence and temptation."

"We have to work on both points to keep the Jewish people Jewish and to have Jewish people linked and attached to the State of Israel."

Addressing the problem of Israel's economy, Peres said, "In my opinion,

Israel has no economic problems. It has military problems which are very heavy on our economic budget and our economy."

One fifth of Israel's GNP goes towards military defense, said Peres. "It's a highly expensive affair; the cost of security is climbing."

Six years ago, Peres pointed out, Israel was paying \$5 million each for U.S. Phantom jets. Now, says Peres, the Israeli Air Force pays \$25 million each for F-16s from the United States.

"When I see an F-16, I see a flying town in the air," he said.

Despite the massive drain on the economy, Peres believes a strong defense force is crucial to Israel's survival.

"It is the army that stands between our existence and peace. Were it not for the army, Israel would be overpowered. Were it not for the army, we would not be in a position to seek peace in real terms."

"It is a strength of defense that gives us freedom of choice," he added.

He also said that Israel has come "a long way" since the "horrible" economic situation there several years ago. According to Peres, the 600 per cent inflation, diminishing foreign exchange, and heavy deficit have improved drastically during his term.

"Inflation is down to 16 per cent and we hope to have it at 6 per cent by the end of the year." He also said Israel had an unprecedented zero per cent rate of inflation last month, and for the first time had a surplus in its budget.

Peres attributed the majority of this change to the effort of the Israel people, and included in their list of "sacrifices," a 25 per cent wage reduction.

He augmented his praise for Israelis by reminding the audience that "Canada is 400 times as large as Israel," and added that, "Israel is richer in history than in geography. I'm jealous of your geography."

Putting Israel in perspective to the rest of the Middle Eastern countries, Peres mused that, "The American administration is joking about Israel when they say that the Middle East could be divided into two kinds of countries — the oily and the holy."

"Well, we are a holy country," he said.

"But when I compare notes with the other countries we are not doing too

badly, because the ones with oil are beginning to become a little bit lazy, overspending."

"The price of oil may go down, but the value of holiness remains stable or doubles," Peres added.

The last item in Peres' hour-long address was the issue of peace in the Middle East. He said Israel has made a "giant leap...in preparing the road for peace."

Of the "tangible and diplomatic steps" Israel has taken, Peres said, "We have one war less. We brought an end to the war in Lebanon."

Peres said that though an earlier withdrawal from Lebanon was stalled by a "national controversy" in Israel, "We were no longer willing to lose lives in a country that is incapable of making peace with itself."

Recent negotiations between Israel, Morocco, Jordan and Egypt have, says Peres, "made the first peace with the most important Arab countries."

"It took a long time," he said, referring to internal problems facing countries like Egypt, with "Gadafy in its back-yard."

According to Peres, a change in Israel's policy in the West Bank has enabled the government to "cut terrorism in half." At the same time, he claims the reforms now enable Palestinians and others there "not only to live in peace as much as we can provide it, but to have their own opportunity for economic development, to facilitate their movement, and to augment the services of health and education."

Peres reaffirmed his pledge to keep Israel's defense strong, but reminded the audience that "while we maintain our strength and conviction, we don't want to become a dominating nation."

"Never in our history did Jewish people dominate another people."

Peres says Israel's tough stand on terrorism and progress towards peace has brought it support from many other countries.

"One can feel strength in the Israeli position. Would it be in Washington or Ottawa, would it be in Paris or in Spain, would it be in Morocco or in Cameroon?"

The Prime Minister summed up by expressing gratitude to Canadians, Jewish and non-Jewish, who have helped bring Israel to its present condition. And, he asked, "Do any of us regret it?"

Swedish prescription for equality

by Jeanne Iribarne

Economic equality for women, a necessary first step to all other equality, is progressively more of a reality in Sweden, according to Swedish Minister of Immigration and Equality, Anita Gradin, in her lecture at McGill last Friday.

In the first of a series of lectures at McGill about Sweden, Gradin focussed on the re-modelling of the family to accommodate two working parents, family planning and education for women in non-traditional roles.

"Nowadays," Gradin said, "practically all adults of both sexes are in the labour force. In 1975, this applied to just over half of all women."

With these changes in the work force, there was a need for some re-modelling of the traditional family government services. Today, all spouses are taxed separately (a tax base substantially larger than the Canadian), creating among other things funding for child-care centres and allowing for nine months of maternity leave.

Strictly speaking, however, this is no longer 'maternity' leave, for such absence is also allowed for fathers.

Neither parent may take a total leave of absence, Gradin explained, but can opt for six hour working days instead for a period of time during the child's first year of life. As well, if implemented, a new bill will allow for up to 60 days of absence from work per year if the child becomes ill.

However, only one fifth of all leaves are taken by fathers, Gradin pointed out; fathers, seemingly still prefer to go on working. But this too is changing, as there has been an increased demand for shorter work days instead of greater salaries on the part of many fathers.

In addition, to these changes, the Swedes have also been revolutionary in the area of family planning. Abortions are performed free for the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, and the decision is entirely the woman's. After this time, a special review is required. The abortion rate, Gradin commented, has not changed significantly since this policy was introduced in the 1970's.

The women of this generation (the 1970's and 1980's), Gradin said, "are the first really having planned when they want children and how many they want."

Similar to Canadian women, Swedish women are still streamlined into traditional professions. There is a real danger in this, says Gradin, because there is a limited work available in these fields. To counter this, Gradin's ministry has set up various projects and restraining schemes aimed at introducing women into more technical fields such as engineering where they are, she insists, badly needed.

Seminars and hands-on experience is being given in these fields to women who have not yet chosen their major interests, and the results have been "astounding" and "very promising for all involved, students and teachers alike."

To those women who cannot find work in their chosen occupation, apprenticeship programmes have begun to retrain them in jobs for which there is a demand.

SSMU not to plug refugee fund

by Chris Lawson

The Students' Society of McGill (SSMU) will not be taking the 'Yes' position on a student referendum question asking McGill students to contribute \$1.00 each to a fund allowing two refugee students to study at McGill.

SSMU will, however, allow the question to go to ballot this October.

Vice-President University Affairs, Grace Ann Baker, who voted against the motion to allow the question to go to ballot, said, "I don't think we have the right to make students pay for other peoples' education."

Ian Brodie told council, "We're setting a bad precedent. Next year Community McGill could ask us for one dollar from students to pay for the

homeless. We're getting into a bottomless pit."

Vice-President Internal Lindsay Glassco suggested, "The individual should decide at registration. They should put a tick in a box indicating whether or not they want to contribute."

Arts Representative John Kaplan, who forwarded the motion retorted, "It couldn't work that way." He said it would be impossible to budget, as the students would have to be at school at registration.

If the referendum passes, it will raise \$17,000 to provide two refugee students with room and board, tuition and all living expenses for one full year. After one year the refugees will be eligible to work and to receive government assistance.

comment

'Added weight' will sink us all

The McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT)/ Student's Society of McGill University (SSMU) combined brief to the Parliamentary Commission on Education is a betrayal of students.

Ian Brodie and the External Affairs Committee of Student's Society has bartered away the future of accessible university education in Quebec for a few minor gains and the "added weight of a joint brief." Brodie has said he is aware of the shortcoming of the brief but insists the impact of the combined brief is worth it.

At council last Wednesday, Brodie defended the brief, which recommends that tuition fees be increased to \$2500 in 1990, by \$500 increments, saying, "The largest barrier to entering university is not tuition fees, but the lost income from not entering the work force."

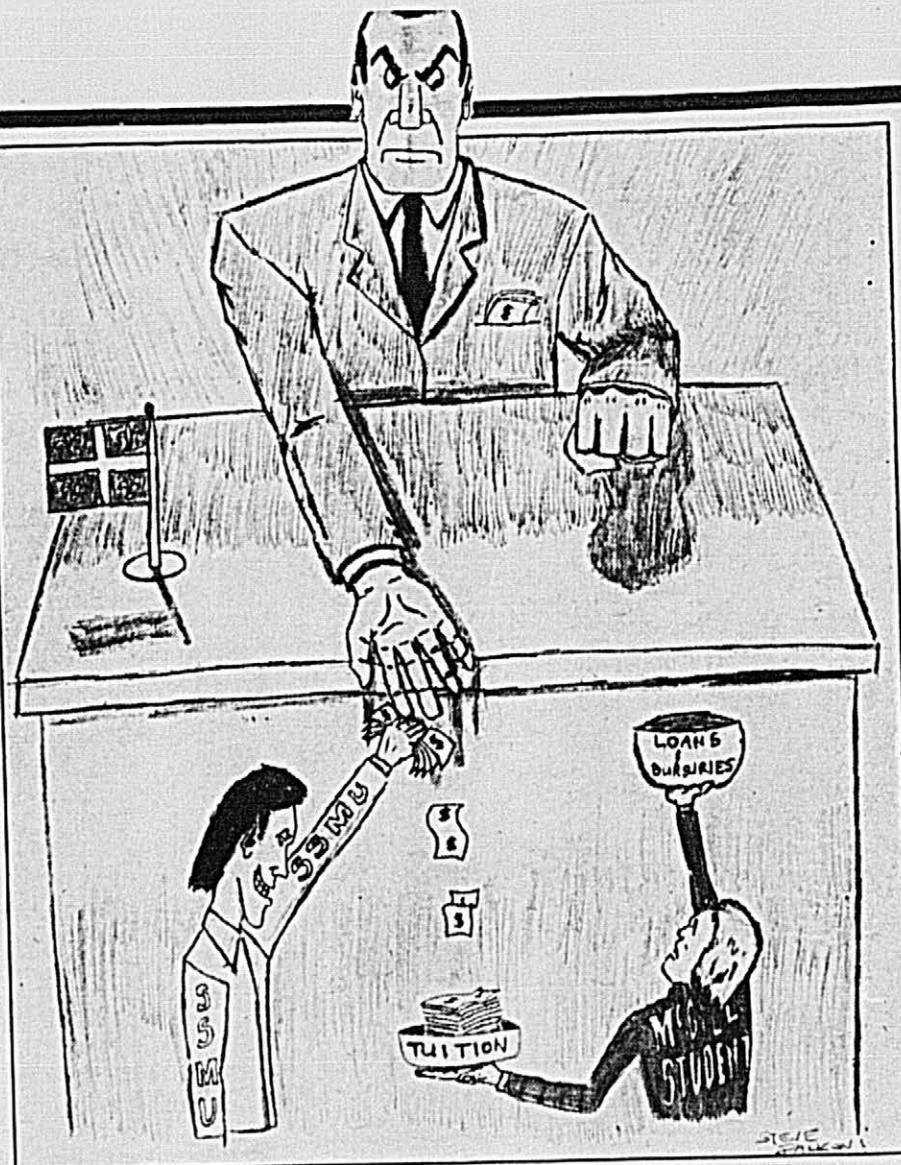
The corollary of SSMU's argument, that the cost of university is not only tuition fees but also the opportunity cost of lost income does not work.

If the minimum wage were raised and lost income from attending university were to rise, would it make university less accessible? No, it would not. More students might be attracted into the job market by the prospect of higher wages, but wages are not a barrier. The barrier to entering university is still tuition, books, and other academic fees.

There's more to it than opportunity cost, however. Low income students do what they can to support themselves through university. They try to find part time jobs or, as the External Affairs Committee has all but forgotten, they get bursaries and loans. This marginal existence is by no means acceptable, given the affluence in which other students live, but it is a sacrifice.

Idealistically, students who live below the poverty line accept, as most students do, the limited income as a trade-off for a more rewarding — intellectually as well as financially secure — future.

But affording education is not easy for some students. It is a more fundamental and more urgent problem than the quality of that education. The latter would seem to be the



primary concern of the SSMU.

It is their hope that the tuition fee increase they propose will improve the quality of their education and that of future students. This hope, as ANEQ, the PGSS and other groups have argued, is misguided.

Tuition fees currently account for 6 per cent of the provinces education budget. The SSMU/MAUT brief's proposal would bring that proportion up to 20 per cent or 16 per cent, depending on whose figures one uses. This increase is negligible at best — ten to fourteen per cent. This needs to be tempered with the

knowledge that inflation will eat away at even this small figure.

Compare the increase in quality of education with the thirteen per cent of university students who, when surveyed, said they would drop out if tuition fees increased at all, and the effects of the SSMU/MAUT proposal become entirely negative.

But Brodie is correct in one respect. The brief will, unfortunately, carry a great deal of weight with the commission. It is exactly what the government wants to hear. It is not, however, what students want to say.

Chris Lawson

Early registration a little late

The notion of building a space community, having a war-free earth and McGill early registration are still light years away. The glorious idea of early registration seemed to be a solution to the problems of endless line-ups, cold-sweat and masses of forms to be filled. Early registration theoretically should be a painless personal procedure.

Yes, I was a naive first-year student last year. I absurdly assumed that my early registration in April would be a smooth procedure. I spent the summer months in the luxurious bliss of thinking I would be exempt from the McGill bureaucracy this 1986/87 session.

Alas in September, I was quickly snarled into the nightmarish web of the McGill bureaucracy.

Innocently I went as a prototype "registered" student to validate my card. My student number was punched into the computer but there was no confirmation of my past registration. I vainly tried to express that I had honestly been processed. My pleas were bootless cries. The unctious administration stated that the computer was 'the word.' No confirmation meant that I was not registered.

I was now officially a non-entity at McGill. I choked at the thought of my non-existence. Had I just been imagining that I had sat in those opening classes? Was I an apparition floating along the McGill campus?

I was merely handed a white paper and told to register again. It would now prove to be a challenge; a struggle but I would survive the odious process again.

I spent the next few hours re-selecting courses with my advisor who was being graced by my queries and presence for the second time.

I relish the hour I spent standing in line at the Registrar's office refilling the white form while my blood pressure increased.

Yet, I am a survivor and all survivors reap rewards. I was granted a shiny new pink sticker for my McGill card.

Jillian Cohen

hyde park

What is pugwash?

July 9, 1955 Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell issue a manifesto calling upon scientists to meet in conference "to appraise the perils that have arisen as a result of the development of weapons of mass destruction...."

July 7, 1957 Sparked by this manifesto, Cyrus Eaton invites a small group of scientists to a ssempit in the tiny fishing village of Pugwash, Nova Scotia. Their purpose: to alert the scientific community and the world at large

to the ominous threat of nuclear war.

Never before had scientists taken such a bold initiative. For the first time, they recognized their collective responsibility to work towards the betterment of the human race. And with the advent of the atomic bomb, the very fate of the human race rested in their hands.

More meetings followed and the Pugwash movement spread across the globe with representation from almost every discipline. Pugwash soon became a "mecca of peace" for both academics and world leaders. The spirit of hostility during the Cold War had given rise to a countervailing of international cooperation, which was destined to grow in the troubled years ahead.

Today Scientists must address a whole spectrum of challenging social and ethical

issues such as SDI ('Stars Wars') research, genetic engineering, and environmental degradation. In response to these pressing matters, the *Canadian Student Pugwash* was created in 1979 in order to foster a greater awareness of these issues and to focus on the social responsibilities of the scientist. Through a wide variety of activities and services, balanced discussion of these important issues is encouraged among scientists, students, and the general public.

For its own part, *McGill Student Pugwash* is playing a vital role in keeping these concerns alive. This year, we will be holding informative panel and group discussions, 'think-tank' sessions, film nights, formal lectures by guest speakers and informal wine-and-cheese parties. Some of the topics will include Science and

World Peace, Appropriate Technologies in the Third World, Bio-medical ethics, Animal Rights, the History and Philosophy of Science, and Science and Religion. We are also very interested in holding an 'Alternative Jobs Fair' for those seeking employment in non-defence oriented companies, agencies with social and environmental concerns, or in overseas development.

Our new members meeting will be held today at 18h00 in Burnside Hall, Room 426. Students from all faculties are welcome to attend and find out about our upcoming events. Anyone interested in obtaining more information about *McGill Student Pugwash* can contact Mike Brown (844-9805), Dan Hogan (277-4000), or Michelle Milne (281-6319).

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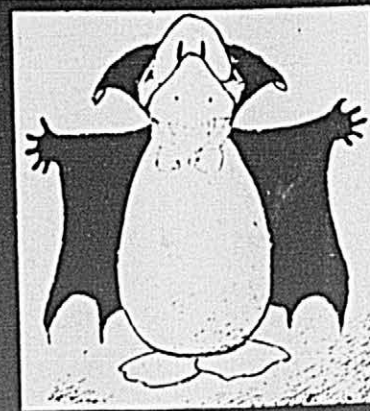
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OPUS IS
COMING!



DAILY STAFF MEETING

Today 15h00
Union B-03

events

MONDAY September 22

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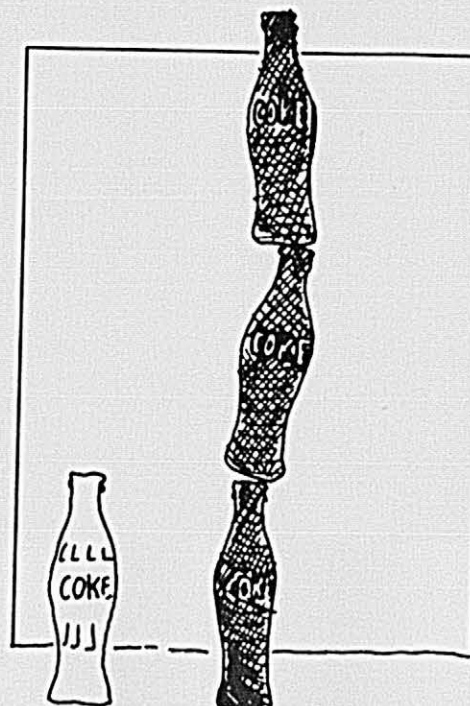
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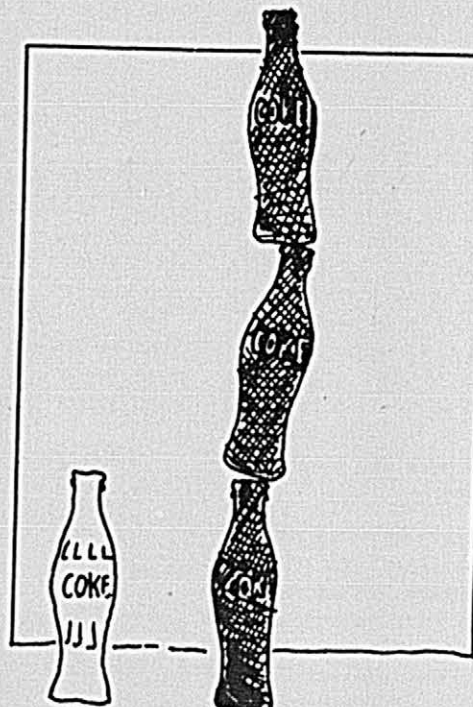
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New bookstore to cost almost nothing

by Michael W. Gordon

Although Students' Society President Paul Pickersgill says the new McGill bookstore, to be completed in 1988, "will not cost students anything," students will have to forgo profits that for 16 years went to Student's Society.

Until last year, profits from the McGill Bookstore were spent on paying installments of the Students' Society's deficit, according to Pickersgill. The profit from last year, about \$30,000, went into the Students' Society budget.

McGill University will be loaning the bookstore \$3.4 million, at 10 percent interest, to finance the new building. The loan is expected to be paid off in 16 years. Bookstore profits will now be used to repay the loan.

However, according to the bookstore manager, George Franks, the new bookstore will have to be making a profit of \$400,000 a year to pay off the loan in time. He explained that this large increase in profit, would be achieved by increasing the volume and number of services offered by the bookstore.

Franks says that floorspace and the number of titles in the new store will triple. The bookstore will also provide academic and reference books, intended for professionals and academics, that aren't required for courses.

"There will be no increases in textbook prices for the purpose of paying off the loan," Frank said.

Pickersgill stated that the Students' Society "would not support the inflation of prices for that purpose (for paying off the loan). The students will have no financial liability."

The bookstore's purpose, according to its 1981 Terms of Reference is, "to order, stock and sell textbooks ... at prices as low as is consistent with the 'break-even' principle of financing."

According to Franks, the bookstore could make the necessary profit within three years of operation. But if there was a loss, "the university would have to take it."

A recent meeting of the Senate confirmed its previous decision to build the new bookstore. All that remains is to choose a building design.

Since the Students' Society is investing money it has the power to make demands concerning the design of the new building. There are plans for a Student's Society-run coffee shop and two or three floors of office space, to relieve crowding in the Union Building.

The Bookstore is presently located in three rooms, on two levels of the Bronfman building. The Faculty of Management now needs the space for classrooms.

"In all of the Bookstore's history, we have never had our own building or space," Franks said. In the past, the bookstore was run by the Students' Society, and located in the Union Building. The store, however, went bankrupt, about ten years ago, and was taken over by the university. Since then it has been shuffled around inside the Bronfman building.



Men organize to fight sexism

by Joe Heath

While many women are actively combatting sexism in various actions like last Friday's "Take back the night march," several male support groups are also working behind the scenes, sensitize men to the role they play in the oppression of women.

The *Collectif Masculin contre le sexisme*, which is based in Montréal is one such group. Martin Dufresne, a founding member explained the origins of the collective.

"In 1980, the Québec Department of Justice organized 'speak-outs' on issues of violence against women. The few men who were there decided to get together afterwards, and work on issues like rape, etc."

A goal of the collective is "to offset the liberal analysis, which says men are victims too," Dufresne said.

This liberal view, he continued, "bypasses the central issue, which is male self-interest, the real reason behind this violence. They say that both men and women are being manipulated by society; all are victims. That's like saying the bosses are oppressed by capitalism."

"Men say, 'the devil made me do it' or 'the media made me do it.' We're looking at personal responsibility. Men are usually in control of what they are doing; we don't accept that they're being manipulated or out of control."

The group's primary activity, Dufresne explained, "is circulating information about wifebeaters, and trying to pressure governmental media about what is really happening."

The group is also involved in childcare and going into schools and educating males. They have discussed issues like pornography at CEGEPS and universities.

"The men were very antagonistic," he added concerning the presentations at educational institutions. "So now we take them separately, and then return to a mixed format."

"During these presentations," Dufresne continued, "men are either apathetic or hostile. Very few are concerned with changing the status quo. Most are anti-feminist."

Dufresne quickly dismissed any accusation that his group acts simply out of guilt. "We simply don't feel that kind of self-hatred, or guilt," he said. "Any objective account of male violence shows a definite male problem. Women work on this, but I think it's not just up to them. We'd like to get more men involved. To say that a man can't fight sexism is like saying, a white can't fight racism."



SSMU to plug RAEU

by Chris Lawson

Students' Society will form the 'yes' committee of the referendum to join Regroupement des Associations des Etudiant(e)s Universitaires (RAEU).

Council voted to adopt the 'Yes to FUSA' position by a margin of 15 to 6.

Opposition to the referendum was outspoken but unable to sway the vote. Arts Councillor John Kaplan asked, "How practical is it to send english students to a french organization?"

"The province is no longer divided along language lines," Vice-President External Ian Brodie replied.

Brodie then said that concern over language differences was tantamount to racism and compared the separation of english and french in student organisations to Apartheid.

Said Councillor Daron Westman, "What we saw was the executive committee taking action for council then telling council to tell students what to do."

Vice-President University Affairs Grace Ann Baker defended the executive: "Students cannot reap the benefits" from donating to WUSC where they can benefit from joining RAEU.



Ex-Daily editor dies at Karachi

by James M. Kilgell

Nesar Ahmad, *McGill Daily* editor-in-chief in 1972, was killed in the plane hijacking in Pakistan on September 5, 1986.

The hijacking occurred when four people took 389 hostages aboard Pan Am's Flight 073 at Pakistan's Karachi airport early in the morning of September 5th.

After 17 hours of negotiations, the generators on board the plane ran out of fuel. As a result, the lights went out, causing the hijackers to panic and open fire. Eighteen people were killed and 127 wounded.

The four captured hijackers were identified as Palestinian and were demanding an Arabic speaking flight crew, a flight to Larnaca, Cyprus, and the freeing of several arab prisoners in Cyprus.

Nesar Ahmad, originally from Bangladesh, was at McGill in a Masters degree programme in Islamic Studies from 1968 to 1972.

"He was very active and dedicated in left wing politics and Third World rights," said Malek Abdul, a friend of Ahmad's who presently works in the McGill Chemistry Department. "He was anti-imperialistic and very active in the cause of the Palestinians."

A pro-Palestinian editorial written by Ahmad in 1972 caused considerable outcry, and a move was made to oust him. The move failed.

In 1969, while Nesar was a student at McGill, he took part in an American Pakistani Students Association meeting at Harvard and was elected General Secretary. In the early 1970's he helped found the *Third World Forum* magazine which ran for several years.

After leaving McGill he went to New York University at Binghamton for a doctorate in sociology. Before coming to McGill, he had already received degrees in philosophy and psychology. Ahmad then moved to Boston where he taught for sometime. He met his present wife there.

In 1983 he accepted a teaching position at the Friends World College in Long Island, New York. He was actively involved in the Pakistan Democratic Forum there until his death.

Ahmad is survived by his wife, who is now an Assistant Professor at Harvard Business School, and his five year old daughter.

Dr. Seroz Ahmed, a close friend, characterized Ahmad as "a serene person, peaceful. He would not even fight verbally with people. It is a terrible irony that he met such a violent death."

SSMU/MAUT brief survives challenge

by Chris Lawson

After a long debate, Council defeated a motion to rescind approval of the joint brief prepared by Students' Society of McGill (SSMU) and the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT), submitted to the Parliamentary Commission on Education.

The motion was presented by Post-Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) representative to council Daron Westman.

Said Westman in defence of his motion, "The document recommends too large an increase too soon. The section on financial aid is woefully and totally inadequate."

The brief recommends that tuition fees be increased to \$2500 per year by 1991.

Clubs representative Carlene Gardner pointed to an article from the *Montréal Gazette* which said 90 per cent of university students in Québec were categorically opposed to tuition fee increases. Said Gardner, the SSMU/MAUT brief is "out of line with student opinion."

"We would look pretty silly" if council rescinded approval of the brief, Councillor Kevin Davis commented.

Said Arts Senator Randy Flemmings, "If I were in Claude Ryan's position, I would say, 'Thanks for making my job easy.'"

"Our brief will carry extra weight with the commission," commented Students' Society Vice-President External Ian Brodie in defense of the joint brief.

Vice-President University Affairs Grace Anne Baker, was also supportive of the joint brief. "Let's work with them (the provincial government), not against them. We need to be realistic." Westman mentioned that the PGSS brief, written with graduate student societies from other universities will be "diametrically opposed" to the SSMU/MAUT brief.

The contradictory position of two McGill students' societies would reflect badly on SSMU because the PGSS brief will be presented first, Westman commented. Westman then suggested that council endorse the PGSS brief.

The motion to rescind approval of the brief was defeated seven to eleven.

Learning a nuclear lesson

by Mary Illich

With the nuclear cloud hovering over us, what do today's youth have to look forward to?

Why attend classes? Why not just sit at home and wait for the end to come.

Can we prevent inevitable destruction?

Is the peace movement strong enough to do any good?

Are we giving up control of our lives to a government which treats us like children?

These are questions which many young people today ask and for which there are no straightforward answers. Governments continue to build up arsenals, even as thousands protest.

In Japan however, youth have been dealing with the issues surrounding nuclear war since 1945. They have been kept in the dark, because they have had to live with the scars of a nuclear holocaust.

The government of Japan began educating its people about the nuclear age long before many Western nations even recognized it as a problem.

The "International Peace and Security Conference" which was sponsored by McGill University in April, 1986, had many distinguished members. Among them was Takeshi Araki, the Mayor of Hiroshima, who spoke to *The Daily* about how the subject of the Nuclear Age became a part of Japan's educational curriculum.

Immediately after Hiroshima was completely destroyed by an atom bomb, the survivors had a discussion on how the city was going to be reconstructed. It was agreed then that the city would be rebuilt as "a city of peace." In 1948, the "Peace Memorial" was built. Measures were also taken in accordance with the peace constitution set by the U.N. to promote world peace.

"In Hiroshima, we implemented a disciplinary programme on the nuclear age from primary to university levels," Araki explained.

"The students are taught the subject through pictures in the primary grades, while from secondary to university levels, they participate in discussion groups. One of the activities is a compulsory visit to the Peace Memorial Park," he added.

The mayor spoke about how, on the anniversary of 'the bomb,' August 6th, children from all over the world pay tribute to a girl who died

fighting leukemia caused by the Hiroshima bombing.

While fighting her sickness, she had hoped that if she could make a thousand and one paper cranes, she would be granted her wish to live. Unfortunately, she died before she could finish her task. As a tribute, paper cranes from all over the world surround her monument. These paper cranes have become the symbol of the Youth Peace Movement.

The mayor also talked about Kawabata, a Nobel Peace Prize writer who wrote the book *A Thousand and One Paper Cranes*, which deals with the nuclear attack. This book was chosen by the Hiroshima Board of Education as part of the reading material used in their curriculum. The book is used as a guide in teaching the detrimental effect of man's quest for power.

Claude Ryan, the Québec's Minister of Education, was also present at the conference. He presented his position on including the nuclear issue as part of the school curriculum in Québec.

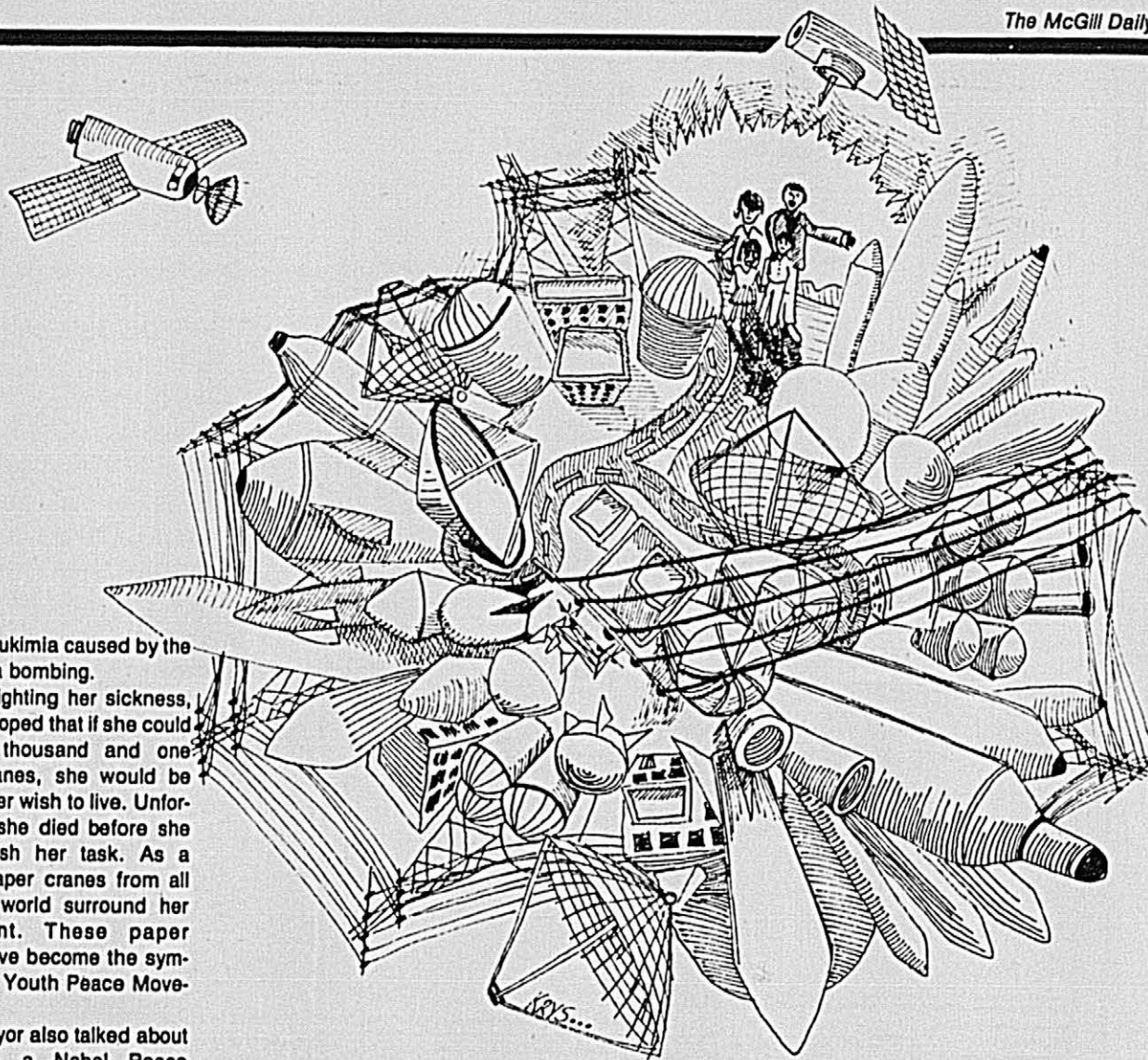
He supported the idea that nuclear consciousness be a subject taught in schools. He added however, that due to "limited resources," the government could not undertake additional programmes.

He pointed out that a file on the International Year of Peace would be made available to School Boards. A pedagogical package on peace and a video on international education and peace would also be made available through the regional bureau of the Ministry of Education. This was as far as he was willing to commit himself.

While our government has put the subject of nuclear education on the back burner, the vote by the regional school board of San Diego to introduce Nuclear Age Education curricula in their primary and secondary schools is a positive move.

Ignorance is not bliss. It only builds fear and rejects responsibility. What is needed on the part of the government is a clearly defined policy regarding this extremely important issue.

The threat of nuclear annihilation has been brought home to us, more than once. Hiroshima, Three Mile Island, and now Chernobyl; will it be too late before we ever learn? Mary Illich is a first year English student at McGill University.



The issue of nuclear education and consciousness is extremely important in today's society. In this issue we have two articles of opinion, one by a professor and the other by a student, both dealing with the issue of nuclear education. Both writers are at McGill and concerned that nuclear consciousness become an integral part of the school curriculum in Canada.

Nuclear age curricula

by Professor Pearl Francoeur

According to an article in *The Gazette* on Friday 16th September, an educational "Peace Kit" prepared for implementation in September of 1986 encountered resistance when the Catholic and Protestant School Boards of Greater Montréal, raised the question of whether or not it was "too political."

The kit, which cost \$72,000 to develop, was sponsored by the Québec government, the Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec (CEQ) and the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security.

In Québec, there is yet to be an education law enacted requiring school boards to teach peace studies in their schools.

A report issued early in December, 1985, by city school officials described these consequences briefly. "There are numerous studies to support the thesis that many young people doubt they will ever live to see themselves in the full flower of maturity. They fully expect to see the destruction of mankind in their lifetime..."

This summer in San Diego, California, the School Board voted in favour of a proposal to

introduce "Nuclear Age Education" curriculum into all their elementary and secondary schools simultaneously, all levels, beginning in September, 1986.

What inspired the whole community to support the programme was a sincere desire to objectively address the issues surrounding nuclear warfare and its possible consequences.

The city schools' proposal grew out of an Assembly Bill 3848, a September, 1984, amendment to the state Education Code which asserts "It is the responsibility of our public educational system to provide students with an understanding of the causes of conflict among nations and options for conflict resolution and the attainment of peace."

The bill, sponsored by Assembly member John Vasconcellos (Democrat, San José) suggested that the expectation of a nuclear holocaust has reduced motivation among today's students.

"This lack of motivation and the feelings of helplessness could prove as devastating to American Society as war itself," it claims.

The bill stopped short of mandating any specific programmes. Instead it requires

the Department of Education in California to collect information on current nuclear education efforts.

As an outcome of this, the San Diego city school board set up a task force of 20 people to establish guidelines for the programme. Subsequently, the board decided to invite representatives from diverse groups, ranging from anti-nuclear groups to those who favour nuclear weapons.

This approach was considered the most suitable to diffuse controversy and was believed to have the greatest potential for developing a broad based "Nuclear Age Education" for schools.

The group is now a forty member task force and includes several school administrators and teachers, a PTA representative, several representatives from nuclear education groups, such as Educators for Social Responsibility, Women for Peace, and representatives of "patriotic and preparedness groups" such as the American Legion. It was this task force which, in six months of dedicated effort, developed the new curriculum.

This is all related to nuclear age education in Canadian schools. During the 1985/86 school year, students, parents, teachers and school boards across Canada have engaged in meetings, debates and conferences dealing with the introduction of nuclear age issues into existing school curriculum. Schools in Canada have sufficient opportunity and justification for the development and introduction of the new curricula. This is supported by several recent events.

In Montréal, in July of 1985, at their annual general meeting, The Canadian Teachers' Federation (CTF) voted to adopt a series of policies on Peace Education. Of these, item 29 deals with *General Policy on Peace*.

It states: "The CTF endorses the principle of worldwide nuclear disarmament." *Action Resolutions on General Policy on Peace* include item thirty which reads: "CTF encourages Canadian teachers to work for the reduction of all forms of violence in society."

Also the *Policy on Peace Education* states under item 31: "CTF believes that educators should provide leadership in supporting the concept of global understanding and peace; that justice, mutual respect... can be taught and learned; that peace education must be concerned with teaching cooperation at all levels; that a most urgent task of public education is to provide our young people with the knowledge, understanding, attitudes, skills and powers to transform our earth into a world of peace, democracy and justice."

Item 32 includes the statement "CTF encourages Member organizations to work with parents, trustees, appropriate levels of governments, labor, business and community groups to pursue: education of the public regarding peace."

For these policy resolutions to become a reality, the model that was used in American cities such as Cambridge, Milwaukee and more recently in San Diego, could be applied.

Two of the local conferences that were held in the summer of 1986 dealt with nuclear age problems, including education in the nuclear age. The first of these, "Illusions and Realities in the Nuclear Age" took place in Montréal on April 21-23 sponsored by McGill's Faculty of Education. The second, "The Third Biennial Conference on the Fate of the Earth" was held in Ottawa, June 4-8, 1986 under the sponsorship of many well known Canadians and Americans. To name but a few, among the Canadian sponsors were Farley Mowat and Dr. David Suzuki. Among the American sponsors were Dr. Linus Pauling and Dr. Jonas Salk.

If we sincerely want to educate our children and adolescents to cope in an age of nuclear technology that has devastating potential, and help our students face today's reality, then our first commitment in schools would be to develop students' abilities to critically analyze political and social issues and to think creatively about different possible solutions.

We can begin to do this within most existing curricula by allowing more time for students to ask questions, to explore contemporary issues, and to think and write about problems that do not have simple or prescribed answers.

Professor Francoeur is a Professor of Science at McGill's Faculty of Education, and a member of McGill Employees for Nuclear Disarmament and several other peace groups.

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Wednesday, September 24
7:30 p.m.
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by
SUSANNE HARWOOD
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Meet The Political Parties
Exploring the policies and plans of the Civic
Party and the Montreal Citizens Movement
October 15
The Role Of The Church
In The City Today
Exploring some theological options and the
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wed sept 24, 1986
6:00 p.m.

for location see
Brigitte, Union B-17

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Staff Meeting: Today at 15h00

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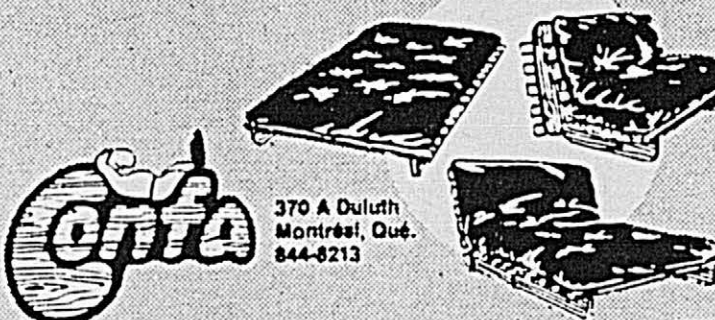
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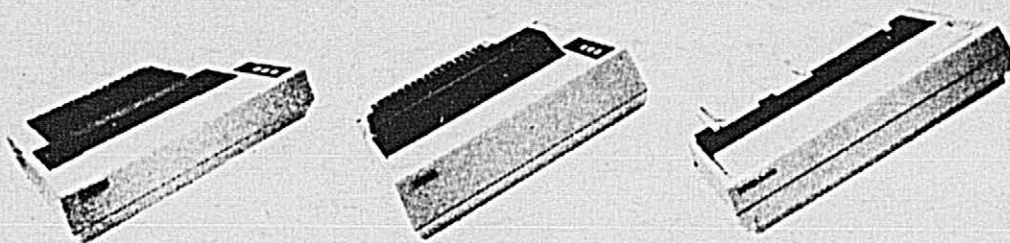
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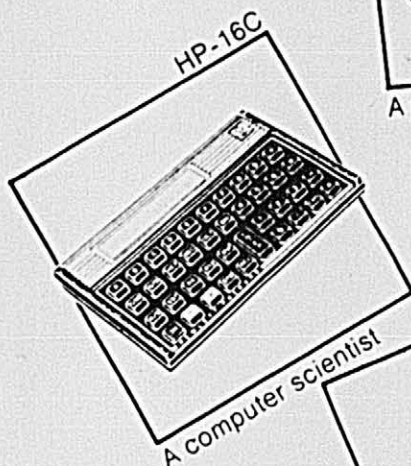
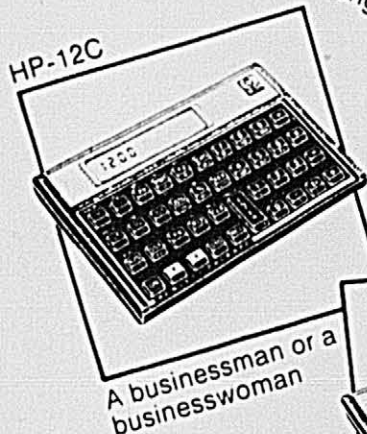
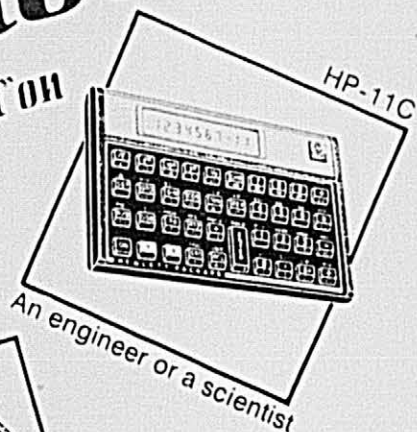
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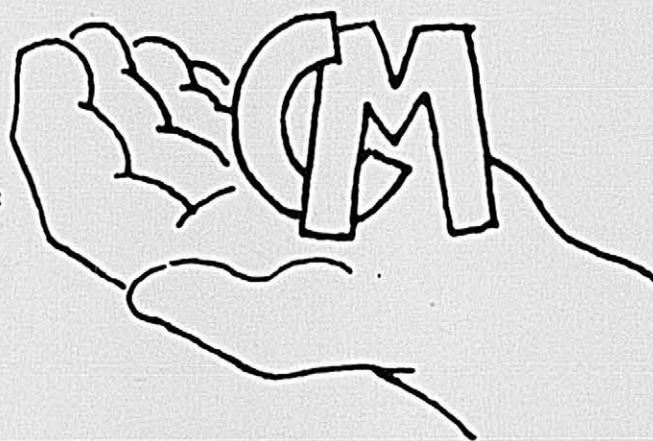
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Ce débat public porte sur les défis posés par le développement des relations université-entreprise et la définition nouvelle du rôle de la recherche, de la création et de la formation universitaire qui en découle.

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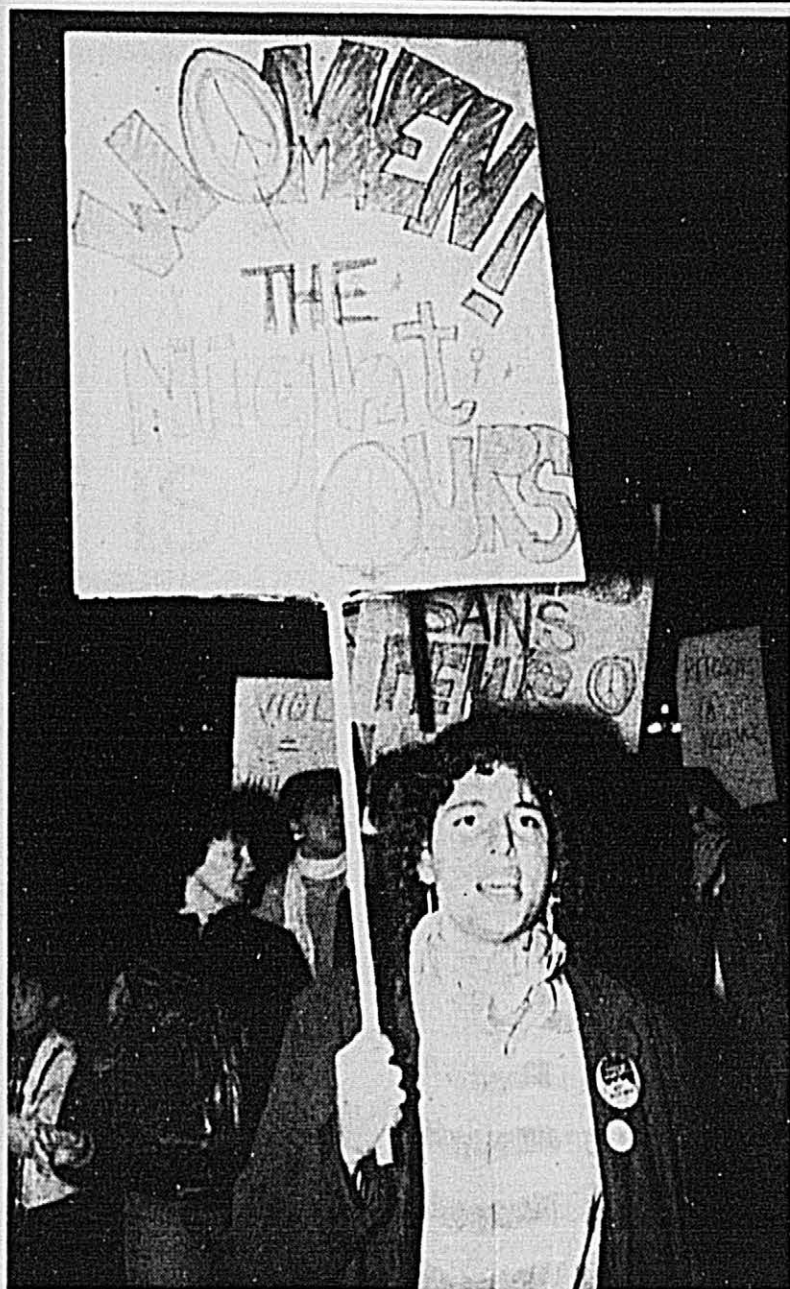


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SunLife

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About 700 women of all ages gathered Friday night to 'Take Back the Night', protesting violence against women. They marched from Carré St. Louis to the downtown YWCA, chanting in English and French.

the mcgill daily

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PGSS shuns SSMU brief

by Chris Lawson

The Post-Graduate Students' Society of McGill (PGSS) has disassociated itself from the joint Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU) / McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) brief to the parliamentary commission on education in a letter it sent to McGill media and student associations.

The letter contains the text of three motions passed at a PGSS meeting on September 10th. It says that the SSMU/MAUT brief "was not submitted to the PGSS, was not endorsed by the PGSS and does not constitute the position of the PGSS."

According to the letter "as graduate students are usually below the poverty line... graduate students should not pay one quarter to one third of their income towards tuition fees."

The SSMU/MAUT brief calls for tuition fees to increase by \$500 per year to \$2500 in 1990.

"The SSMU does not speak for McGill on this issue," the letter reads.

Instead the PGSS states that its position is "found in the joint brief submitted to the parliamentary commission by the coalition of graduate student associations of McGill, Laval, Sherbrooke and Ecole Polytechnique."

Students' Society Vice-President External Ian Brodie, chair of the committee that co-wrote the brief with MAUT (McGill Association of University Teachers), said, "There was ample opportunity for the PGSS to have input into our brief. I had no opportunity to have input into their meeting."

Said Brodie, "We have (in the SSMU/MAUT brief) dealt with most of their concerns."

Women's hockey cut

by Jenny Beeman

McGill, in 1894, was the first university to create a women's ice hockey team. Two years ago the women's team won the league championship. But last May, to the shock of the team, their coach, and to the dismay of many women concerned with improving women's sports, the team's funding was cut completely.

Harry Zarins, Intercollegiate sports coordinator, made the proposal to cut the team, to the Finance Committee of the Athletics Council, which then proposed it to the Athletics Council as a whole.

He explained his primary reasons for this proposal. First, the women's team would have required a substantially increased budget to purchase new equipment because the present equipment is unsafe. Second, the participation in past years had been too low to justify the amount of money they received. And third, the high schools and CEGEPs are cutting back on their women's teams so the number of

women playing hockey who reach the intercollegiate level is dropping.

However, the team's coach, Dominique Boivin, was never told the Athletics Council was considering cutting the team altogether. She was asked to make a final report in which she said more money was needed for new equipment.

But, she added, "we always live on nothing and we could have lived another year with that equipment. Many of the women have their own gear anyway."

(Last year the women's ice hockey team received \$5,530, while the men's team received \$40,686. These figures exclude the money each team makes from, for example, entry fees or advertising.)

Furthermore, the problem of participation is cyclical, says Boivin. The number of interested people on any team will vary from year to year.

"They mentioned there were problems with participation, but I was never, never told it was a question of cutting the team altogether. They

didn't ask me about the problems of recruiting or publicizing the team. We needed help with these problems. But now there is no way to build the team back up," she said.

As for whether the number of female high school and CEGEP players is declining, the team's Assistant Captain, Johanne Robichaud, says it is a false argument.

"High schools never have women's teams and CEGEP teams are rare. But women's ice hockey is growing rapidly," she said.

She cited figures from the Québec Federation of Hockey that the number of registered women's teams jumped last year from 9 to 29.

"Trois Rivières and Laval are starting women's teams in the league. They (the Finance Committee) say that women who want to play hockey go to Concordia or John Abbott which have strong teams. But there are women who would like a degree from McGill and play hockey," she said.

The cutting of the women's team fits into a larger cycle of undervaluing women's sports. A woman active in advancing women's athletics, who asked not to be named, says that a cutback of this sort considers neither women's needs nor the fact that women don't see organized sports as providing them with the same opportunities that they do for men.

The director of Athletics, Robert Dubeau acknowledged this, saying it was "a dollar and cents decision. The men's volleyball team (which had approximately the same budget) was also cut."

However, this does not explain the discrepancy between funding of men's and women's sports. This year men's sports at McGill will receive \$116,685 of the money provided by student service fees, while women's teams will receive \$51,210. Robichaud said that if the funding were more equitable there would be more than enough to fund her team and get some new equipment.

The women's ice hockey team, as it exists now, is determined not to let the issue go without a fight. They will be holding a meeting for all women interested in playing ice hockey on Thursday, Sept. 24 in Union 423 at 16h30. Anyone interested in learning more about the situation is also welcome.

Shadow painters acquitted

by Kristina Stockwood

Montréalers arrested last year for painting 'shadows' of human forms on the sidewalks of Montréal to commemorate the bombing of Hiroshima, were acquitted last Monday, after waiting more than a year for the case to come to trial.

Said ex-McGill Daily editor-in-chief Melinda Wittstock, a zone leader who was acquitted at Monday's trial, "The city and the police are very embarrassed about what they did. They are dropping the charges to save face before they embarrass themselves anymore."

Wittstock believes that no further trials will take place "so that they can save money," because they have already wasted a ridiculous amount of taxpayers' money.

It does not make sense to continue the prosecution, she said, "especially for something that they had no support for. Even the commercial press, including the *Montréal Gazette*, supported us. Now, with this year's painting being sanctioned by the city, it doesn't make sense to prosecute last year's painters."

Josée Hershbaum, a coordinator who was arrested last August, said, "It seems to be an attempt to waste our time. Sometimes the cops don't even show up."

So far, everyone who has gone to trial has been acquitted. There are still more trials to come but considering the results of the previous trials, they are not likely to lead to any convictions.

When asked last spring why he thought the Project members were arrested, coordinator Jeff Sniderman said, "Given the extent of arms manufacturing in Montréal, I can see why it's in the city's interest not to have these issues in the arena of public debate." Montréal houses 60 per cent of Canada's arms industry.

However, considering that the arrests have caused more publicity than the project itself, the city's plan seems to have backfired. They seem more eager to end the affair now in order to avoid more publicity.

"This year's project went really well," said Hershbaum. "There was a fair amount of publicity, but not as much as last year, of course, when we were arrested."

The Shadow Project received permission from the city of Montréal this year, she said, "but two guys were picked up in Pointe Claire. We assumed the permit covered the surrounding areas as well, but it didn't."

The two men were later released because, "the police didn't want to make fools of themselves," she said.

Despite the arrests last year, more people participated in this year's project. There were about 250 people this year, a hundred more than in 1986. Fifty cities took part in the Shadow Project all over the world.

There are no concrete plans to repeat the project next year. "Perhaps we'll do something else next year," said Hershbaum. "It's up in the air."

